

around Ground Zero. Included in the sick are police officers, firefighters, volunteers, residents, and area workers. Despite a clear need, there is still no one in the Federal Government in charge of caring for these individuals, there is no coordination among programs established to screen these illnesses and there is no Federal program that provides anyone with any treatment. Now as we consider options to monitor the medical impacts of Hurricane Katrina, there is no Federal program in place to set up a medical monitoring program. This is why we are introducing the Disaster Area Health and Environmental Monitoring Act—H.R. 5329 in the 108th Congress. This is the companion to legislation introduced in the Senate by Senators VOINOVICH and CLINTON—S. 1279—and has passed the Senate by unanimous consent last Congress.

The Disaster Area Health and Environmental Monitoring Act would create a standard for a monitoring program following a disaster when the President determines a monitoring program is needed. This monitoring program would be set up to screen the health of affected individuals. By creating a coordinated monitoring program, we can provide valuable information to affected individuals and we can assure our first responders that we will continue to care about the health affects after the disaster. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SIMON WIESENTHAL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Simon Wiesenthal refused to forget the horror he endured and witnessed in five Nazi death camps during the Holocaust. He would not let the world forget what the Jewish people and so many others suffered at the hands of Hitler's Third Reich. He dedicated his life to bringing Nazis to justice, educating the world about the Holocaust, and fighting to help ensure that the intolerance that brought it about would not be repeated. The spirit Wiesenthal brought to these lifelong pursuits will not end with his death.

Along with millions of other Jews, Wiesenthal was imprisoned by the Nazis during the Holocaust. Unwilling to accept this fate, Wiesenthal daringly escaped in 1943, only to be recaptured in 1944. Wiesenthal was sent back to a concentration camp, and as the German Eastern front collapsed Wiesenthal was marched with other prisoners across Europe. The trek left him near death when finally liberated by the advancing American army.

The moment his health returned, Wiesenthal sprang into action. He began to build a legal case against the Nazis, first for the American military's war crimes trials and then through an independent effort based in Vienna.

Wiesenthal relentlessly searched for Adolf Eichmann, the infamous Nazi who headed Hitler's Gestapo, and other Nazis who had evaded trial by the allies. Wiesenthal's work led to the capture of Eichmann and other infamous Nazis years after the world had given up on bringing them to justice. Although the Holocaust was fading into the world's memory, Wiesenthal continued to fight its battles every day with his time, determination, and spirit.

In Los Angeles, Simon Wiesenthal's memory lives on at the Simon Wiesenthal Center. The international organization works to preserve the memory of the Holocaust and to fight anti-Semitism and intolerance.

I had the honor of working with the Wiesenthal Center earlier this year in asking the British Government to keep a known terrorist supporter, Yussuf Al-Qaradawi, out of Great Britain. Al-Qaradawi has given religious justification and encouragement for terrorist attacks against Americans and Israelis. These efforts against intolerant religious extremism in the 21st century are a clear extension of Wiesenthal's lifelong mission.

Simon Wiesenthal's spirit, unbridled in life, will carry on in his memory through the Wiesenthal Center, its work, and the efforts of so many others fighting intolerance and preserving the memory of the Holocaust.

IN HONOR OF OTTAWA LAKE
QUARRY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Ottawa Lake Quarry, in Monroe, Michigan. The Ottawa Lake Quarry, which is owned and operated by Stoneco, Inc., is being honored this year with the oldest occupational safety award in the nation, the National Mining Association's Sentinels of Safety trophy. Since its creation by then-Commerce Secretary and future President Herbert Hoover in 1925, this award has served to both recognize excellence in safety in mining and stimulate greater interest in developing safer mines. The Ottawa Lake Quarry is certainly deserving of this honor, as it has established a long record of safe mining.

The Ottawa Lake Quarry is receiving the award for the Small Metal and Nonmetal mills category. This trophy is an award of great distinction; I am proud that Ottawa Lake Quarry has attained this honor. The Ottawa Lake Quarry has earned this recognition for its tremendous commitment to safety and serves as an example for all of our industries.

REGARDING THE ARCTIC
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentleman, there's an old saying that says "If the only tool you have is a hammer, you tend to see every problem as a nail."

I cannot think of a more appropriate metaphor for what we're seeing now.

The hammer being used by some in Congress is drilling in our pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. And to them, there are simply not enough nails.

The latest nail, of course, is spiking gas prices. The knee-jerk drillers will tell you that the logical solution to expensive gas is to drill in the Arctic. But in a best case scenario, we would only see a reduction in gas price of 1.5

cents per gallon. And production wouldn't even start until at least 10 years from now. That doesn't help you and me. That helps the oil companies.

What they don't tell you is that, in the words of one oil industry expert, the difference between price gouging and taking advantage of market distortions is a political question. I strongly believe that price gouging may be occurring.

I am not alone. In May of 2005, 33 of my colleagues joined me in introducing the Gas Price Spike Act. It would tax windfall profits tax on gas, create tax credits for ultra-efficient vehicles, and lower fares for mass transit. Now that's a part of a real solution.

But our opponents are still convinced that gas prices are a nail. They are also convinced that our dangerous foreign dependence on oil is a nail. But even in a best case scenario, our dependency would still increase from 59 percent to 64 percent by 2025.

Our hammer happy friends think a job shortage is nail easily solved with the hammer of the Arctic. But improving energy efficiency and motor vehicle efficiency would generate more than 1.3 million jobs in 15 years—185 percent more jobs than domestic oil production.

The nail of investment in our economy can be covered by investing in Arctic oil extraction, they say. But one dollar spent on petroleum production creates only a buck-fifty in economic value to our economy. That same dollar, when invested in energy efficiency programs and incentives, gives us two dollars and 23 cents in economic value.

It should be clear that drilling the Arctic will not solve any of these problems. And there is no way drilling in the Arctic can solve the mother of all these problems: climate change. I don't care how creatively they spin it. We can only expect more extreme weather in the coming years and we absolutely must address it with meaningful efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. Drilling can only make it worse.

There are so many more realistic, more effective, more sustainable ways to proceed. In fact, some of my colleagues here today have joined me in efforts to address not only prices, but national security, our health, the integrity of our environment, and a lopsided economic recovery. We should raise the minimum fuel efficiency of cars and trucks, invest in the transition to wind and solar energy, emphasize biofuels like biodiesel, and encourage conservation.

The solutions are there for the taking. The time is now.

Please join me in driving the nail in the coffin on this backdoor effort to drill in the Arctic.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF WEBSTER, NEW YORK

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the village of Webster's Centennial Anniversary. Incorporated in 1905, the village of Webster is named in honor of the famous United States Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster. The village has been celebrating this milestone with various events throughout the year.